The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 27.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 19, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 547.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*

L. W. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

[Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

Hominy Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

TO THE

MERCHANTS

OF THE

SOUTH & SOUTHWEST.

—:o:—

We, the undersigned, importers and Jobbers in the City of Charleston, in view of the present excited state of the country, deem it proper to bring to the notice of the interior Merchants the claims we have to their patronage and custom. The majority of us have been long established in business, and from our experience are well acquainted with the wants of this section of country. All of us hold sentiments in common on the agitating question of the day—slavery; and all of us desire, as far as practicable, to become commercially independent of the North. We have no desire to underate the energy and enterprise of the Merchants of Northern cities, but we claim to be able to supply goods in our respective lines, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. We have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any and our importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or whose interest prompts them to mislead.

American goods we obtain from the manufacturers on as favorable terms as any Jobbing Merchants of the Northern cities. Why then should we not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others?

We are able and determined to do so, and all we ask of you is, to try this market, lay aside the prejudice—for it is only a prejudice—that your customers prefer goods from New York to those from Charleston, and build up and encourage your own Seaports and your own Merchants. If we cannot do what we profess, you will be subjected to very little inconvenience, for opportunities of leaving by railway or steamer are offered every twelve hours.

Our Stocks will be complete by 1st February next, and it remains to be seen how many of those who have heretofore purchased all their goods in northern cities will give Charleston a trial this Spring.

Charleston, S. C., December 12th, 1859.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS.

HGILLILANDS, HOWELL & CO.; HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.; JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.; CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.; JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.; KERRISON & LEIDING; CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO.; J. S. & L. BOWIE & CO.; ROBERT ADGER & CO.; NAYLER, SMITH & CO.; CADOW, McKENZIE & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF PLANTATION GOODS.

ANDREW McDOWALL; RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN.

HARDWARE.

COURTNEY & TRENENT; HYDE, GREGG & DAY; GRAVELEY & PRINGLE; WILMANS & PRICE; H. F. STROHECKER; J. E. ADGER & CO.

SHOES.

E. B. STODDARD & CO; FORCE & MITCHELL; HASELTINE & WALTON; D. F. FLEMING & CO.; DUNHAM, TAFT & CO.; R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

CLOTHING.

WALDRON, EGLESTON & CO.; EDWIN BATES & CO.; COHEN, WILLIS & CO.; MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.; PIERSON, SMITH & CO.

GROCERIES.

S. S. FARRAR, BROS. & CO.; LANNEAU & WHILDEN; J. A. BURCKMYER; GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.; T. J. & C. H. MOISE; FARNUM & BOTTERER.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BROWN & PALMA; WEBB & SAGE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.; JOHN ASHHURST; RUFF & DOWIE; NELSON CARTER.

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

BOWEN, FOSTER & CO.; THAYER, DEWING & CO.; ALBERT LENGNICK; MARSHALL & BURGE; J. & W. KNOX.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.; D. R. WILLIAMS & CO.; F. D. FANNING.

SADDLES & SADDLERY HARDWARE.

JENNINGS, TOMLINSON & CO.; HASTIE, CALHOUN & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

McCARTER & DAWSON; A. CARTER; S. B. JONES, Agent Methodist Book Concern.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW CURTAINS.

LAMBERTS & HOWELL; JAS. G. BAILIE.

PAPER COMMISSION DEALER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

CHAFEE, ST. AMAND & CROFT.

December 29, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

Death of the Seasons.

Last night pealed out the dark Death angel's cry—
"*Another year is gone!*"—and from the sky
A myriad of voices, like a river,
Re-echoed "*Gone! forever and forever!*"
The deep roll of the night wind's muffled drum
Mourned for the dead whose lips are pale and dumb—
Within whose pulseless and unconscious breast
Reigns the nepenthe of a dreamless rest.

Scatter sweet flowers on the Seasons' tomb,
For oh, they perished in their early bloom!
And o'er their dust this requiem be sung—
"*Weep not, for Heaven's best favorites die young!*"

Oh, Spring was very beautiful and gay,
When April mild and rosy fingered May
Rambled along the many babbling brooks
And gathered wild flowers in their shady nooks,
And waving them in gladness in the air,
Scattered their fragrant dew-drops everywhere;
Beneath whose silver spray the delicate bloom
Of Flora filled the air with rich perfume.

Slender and gentle and surpassing fair
Was blue eyed Summer with her golden hair,
Sweet voiced as is the murmur of a dove,
Whilst every look was eloquent with love.
Where blooms the wild roses by the mountain spring,
In whose clear waves the robin dips his wing—
Where clustering berries tempt the longing eyes,
Like the forbidden fruit of Paradise,
And the sweet mocking-bird, in carol gay,
Enchants the listener with his wondrous lay—
There, in the silence of her shady bowers,
The Summer genius passed the dreamy hours,
Death came and laid his hand upon her brow
And in eternal night she sleepeth now.

Next Autumn came in robe of gorgeous dyes
And stately step and melancholy eyes—
In mien and look like discrowned Antoinett
A queen—although the Bourbon star had set—
Beholding with a proud, unwavering faith
The scaffold and the officer of death.
Mourning—not her own early doom, for she
Knew well the hollowness of majesty—
But grieving that the beautiful and gay
In her bright train were doomed to pass away.
So Autumn died, but oh, her couch of death,
Was balmy with the jessamines odorous breath,
And every wind hard breathed its hollow moan
For the sweet soul that had forever flown.

But lo! whilst mourning for the seasons fled,
A phœnix from the ashes of the dead
Rises in triumph, and the new born year
Round Time's vast orb begins his swift career,
The rising sunbeams herald his advance
And break on every hill a golden lance;
Heaven plants her banners at the eastern gate,
To greet the monarch as he comes in state,
And the loud harps of ocean and of earth,
Resound in strains of revelry and mirth,
Welcome to earth, thou youngest child of Time,
Unwarped by wrong, unspotted by a crime!
Oh, may the blooming vigor of thy youth
Ripen in wisdom, purity, and truth.
Spare in thy flight the innocent and gay,
And scatter pleasure's garlands in thy way,
Repress the insolence of lawless might,
And make the wrong submissive to the right;
Uphold the patriot and strike down the hand
That waves the traitor's sword or treason's brand.
And with the hand of charity redress
Each form of human woe and wretchedness,
So that the annals of all coming time
Shall write thee as the Golden Age sublime.

The Anti-Slavery Conflict in England.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1859.

British Designs on the Integrity of the Union---England Says Our Federal Days are Numbered--Effect of Senator Seward's Presence in London—What Great Britain has to Gain--The Abolition Doctrines Upheld—An Anti-American Secret Seevice Fund—Lord Palmerston's Views of North and South, &c.

Through the medium of your able and fearless journal, I beg leave to call the attention of my countrymen, and especially those of the North and East, to the designs of England against the American Union.

Born and educated in the North, and having ever been an ardent admirer and supporter of those great champions of American industry, Webster and Clay, it cannot be supposed that I have any undue sympathy for the South. But I cannot but regard with doubt and apprehension the effect of mistaken agitation of the subject of slavery in the Northern States; and my anxiety has been greatly increased by the confidence which exists here, among politicians of every shade and class, that the days of the American Union are numbered, and I regret to say that the belief was greatly strengthened after the arrival in England of the distinguished New York Senator.

When it is remembered that England expended more than seven hundred million dollars in the attempt to subdue the colonies; when it is remembered that secret societies were organized in certain Northern States, by British agents during the war of 1812, for the purpose of making a diversion against our arms; when it is remembered that large sums of money were furnished from Great Britain for the purpose of sending men and arms to Kansas during the unfortunate struggle in that Territory; when it is remembered that during the Crimean war England, through her Minister at Washington and her Consuls at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in contempt of our laws, secretly enlisted troops to fight against a Power friendly to the United States, and when charged with the offence, said Ministers and Consuls solemnly denied all participation in said enlistments, even after their guilt had been established in the federal courts; when it is remembered that after Great Britain had disavowed the action of Mr. Crampton, in consequence of which he was dismissed from Washington, she appointed him Minister to St. Petersburg, thereby giving the lie to her disavowal of his conduct—when all these things are remembered, no one should be surprised to learn that the British Government have determined to devote two hundred thousand pounds sterling (something less than a million dollars) during the approaching Presidential canvass in fomenting bad blood in the North and West against the South, in the hope thereby of procuring a dissolution of the Union.

I know this to be the fact; for I have it from a person of undoubted credibility, and I am only prevented from giving his name from the certainty that it would involve him in the most serious difficulties, if not prove his ruin. But is there any thing astonishing in this? Is it strange that the people who expended more than seven hundred million dollars in their endeavor to enslave our fathers should now be willing to expend one million in order to sunder the North from the South, thereby regaining the real, if not the nominal, ascendancy over at least one section of the States? Is it strange that the people who entertain an hereditary hatred for us and our institutions should desire to see both crushed and overthrown?

But some one may ask, what has England to gain by the dissolution of the American Union? What has she to gain? Everything. We are now her rival on the sea, and measure with her ton for ton in the great race of steam and sail for the carrying trade of the world. She knows that our shipping is owned almost exclusively in the Northern coast States; she knows, too, that the best paying freight borne by those Northern vessels comes from the plantations of the South—from the three million bales of cotton, from the sugar, the tobacco and other products of the slave States. She knows well that the Union once dissolved, the most inveterate hostility must ever after exist between the North and South; that, from necessity, the latter would be compelled to form a European alliance, to resist the aggression of her more powerful neighbor; that the terms of such an alliance would exclude Northern, and especially New England, vessels from the Southern trade, by the imposition of such onerous and discriminating taxes as would render competition with Great Britain impossible. She knows well that in such a state of things, Northern manufacturer's would be excluded from the Southern market, through the agency of a high tariff, while British goods would be received free of duty. She knows, too, well, that, herself possessing all these advantages, both Northern shipping and Northern manufactures must cease. But what advantages would the South secure from such an alliance? All that she could desire. The fleets of England would protect her on the sea, and the subsides of England would support a Southern army of 150,000, composed of Southern men, and commanded by Southern officers, to protect her from the North, and to pass the frontier with fire and sword to seek vengeance for some unredressed wrong But would England support such an army in the South? I answer, does she not support a much larger army in India for a less consideration? But has the South the troops? Do not mi-understand me. I would blush with shame did I believe that the North was not equally as brave as the South. I do believe so; but the organization of the South would enable her to bring into the field not only a more powerful, but also a larger force than the North. In the South, the labor is performed by the negroes—in the North by the whites. To organize a Northern army, farms and workshops must be abandoned, factories must cease their busy haunts, and the soil refuse to produce from want of cultivation. Far different is it with the South.

At the first tap of the drum, an army can take the field, without withdrawing one man from the ordinary course of labor. How was it during the Mexican war? On the first levy, Tennessee and Massachusetts were each called on for one regiment of volunteers. In less than three weeks Tennessee offered the services of thirty seven regiments, while Massachusetts with difficulty raised one.—Again, I say, do not misunderstand me, for I avow there is as much courage in one State as in the other; but I also avow that Massachusetts has not thirty-seven thousand men to spare for war, unless, indeed, she be invaded. It may be asked, "Why is it that England always takes part with the North against the South, if she ever hopes to form an alliance with the latter?" The answer is simple. She knows that the North is aggressive, and that the South is driven to desparation by the constant assaults upon her legal rights, and she hopes that by fostering and fanning the fanaticism and madness of the North an anti-slavery President may be elected, who will commit some act which will at once involve the Union in civil war. It is true that the London Times says that "the anti slavery men of the United States are the allies of England," and as far as the dissolution of the Union is concerned, the Times is correct, for in that sense, but in that sense alone, "the anti slavery men of the North are the allies of England;" but in every other sense they are her natural rivals; for it is their shipping which excites British jealousy—it is their manufactures which are beginning to compete with those of England in all the wants of the world.—But is not England actuated by philanthropy, by sympathy for the slaves? No, not one iota more than are Governor Banks, Seward, and Chase. But do you honestly ask that question when you know that Great Britain has two hundred millions of slaves in India, whose condition is in every respect infinitely worse than that of the slaves of the Southern States?

No! England has no sympathy for the slaves of any country. She has become rich and powerful upon the blood and toil of millions of men whom she has reduced to the most wretched servitude. But if you honestly believe that England entertains any sentiment of friendship for Americans or sympathy for the slaves, listen to what she has to say as to the cause of her admiration of Mrs. Stowe and of her sympathy with the slaves. I quote from a work of 164 pages, published in London, and entitled "Slavery in the United States." On pages 37 and 38 we read as follows:

"We have shown how much of the popularity of "Uncle Tom" arises from its appealing to our sympathy. We fear that we must add that much of that popularity arises from its also appealing to our antipathies * * The evil passions which "Uncle Tom" gratified in England were not hatred or vengeance, but national jealousy, and national vanity. We have long been smarting under the conceit of America; we are tired of hearing her boast that she is the freest and the most enlightened country the world has ever seen. Our clergy hate her voluntary system; our tories hate her democrats, our whigs hate her parvenues, our radicals hate her litigiousness, her insolence and her ambition. All parties hailed Mrs Stowe as a revolter from the enemy. She came to us knowing all the weak points in his camp, all the gaps in his line."

Here we see that the sale of "Uncle Tom" in England, which this book pronounces to be "the most marvellous literary phenomenon the world has ever seen," was not caused by British sympathy for the African, but resulted from British hatred to Americans. We see that Mrs. Stowe was not welcomed to England as a philanthropist, but that she was hailed "as a revolter from the camp of the enemy, who could betray all the weak points in his camp, all the gaps in his line." Her welcome was cordial as that extended to Benedict Arnold, Charles Sumner or Wm. H. Seward. She was welcomed not as an American, but, like them, as the enemy of America—as the "revolter," prepared to betray the camp of her countrymen to the assault of their foes. But it will be asked, where is the proof that Great Britain intends sending, and has already sent a part—two million dollars—to the Northern and Western States, for the purpose of exciting those sections against the South? Prior to the trials of the agents of the British Government, where was the proof that the British Minister and Consuls were secretly engaged in distributing money and employing agents to enlist troops to fight against Russia? Mr. Crampton and the Consuls asserted most solemnly their innocence; and after their guilt was proven, the government of Great Britain disavowed their conduct, and allowed them to be dismissed in disgrace from the United States; but let it be remembered that she immediately afterwards conferred the Russian mission upon the very same man whose action she had disavowed, thereby proving her own complicity in his conduct.

It will hardly be asked that I should procure the certificate of the Chief of the Foreign Office, who wields the Secret Service Fund of England, to prove the designs of that Government against the United States. But the hopes and purposes of that government are clearly foreshadowed by the London Post, the official organ, which in a late article on the approaching Presidential election, uses the following language:

If a disruption takes place, the Southern States will have the best of the bargain in one essential point of view. The Northern States, pent up between the Canadas on the one side, and the Southern States on the other, will have no room for annexation over defenceless or outlying countries. The slave States, on the other hand, will have a boundless territory on their southern frontier, and therewith they may be content. It is obvious that such an event, whenever it takes place, will be fraught with immense consequences, even in Europe. It will destroy the great and increasing political significance of the United States on this side of the Atlantic. Two confederations, vitally hostile to each other, will in all events give to this country one ally, and so foist contingent transatlantic hostility to us in future struggles in which we may be engaged.

Having said thus much as an inducement to the South, the writer plays on another chord, in order to blind the North by professions of sympathy; and pronounces the charges of treason against Mr. Seward, to be "calumny."

I would gladly give you the name of my authority, as to the employment of a million of British gold in the coming Presidential election, but I could not do so, without ruining one of the very few Englishmen who is really friendly to the United States.

Forewarned, forearmed; I have discharged my duty in conveying to you these facts, and I leave to you the more responsible one of sounding the tocsin, to rouse all Americans who love their country, to a true sense of the impending danger.

A House of Horror.

In a recent publication, relating to various noted Parisian localites, the following incidents connected with a house erected as long ago as 1533 are given:

It was located in the Rue des Marmouzets, one of the narrowest and filthiest streets, or rather lanes, in the old *cite*, but considered a very good street indeed in the fourteenth century, though it was as narrow then, and filthier by far. In the house then existing on the spot, a barber kept his shop, and a pie-man kept his. The character of the one and of the other stood high, both morally and professionally. The pie-man, in particular, was esteemed for his industry and skill; no pork pies in all the *cite* were thought so good as his, and he prepared them almost entirely with his own hands, for on the ground that he did not wish to divulge the secret of his superiority, the single apprentice he had was employed only in the manipulation of the crust. As for his neighbor, the barber, he shaved and he bled to the perfect satisfaction of all his patients; and besides wielding the razor and the lancet, he kept vapor baths so excellently well managed, that at break of day, as soon as his men began to bawl along the streets, "*les bains sont chauds*," customers would crowd into his premises so fast that all the accommodations there afforded were occupied at once.

The pie man and his neighbor were, as we have said, in great repute, and so they long continued, in spite of the Rue des Marmouzets having latterly acquired rather a bad character, for evil rumors concerning it had begun to circulate; it was said that passengers by night had been assassinated in it; their cries for help and of despair had been heard; blood had been seen in the gutter, and it could scarcely have proceeded from the phlebotomizing of the barber, who knew well that he would have been heavily fined if he had thrown the blood so issuing anywhere but into the river. So the reputation of the street grew worse and worse; but still the barber and the pie man prospered.

One evening, all was explained.

A scream was heard from the barber's shop, and presently a German student, who had entered it a little before, appeared at the door, tottering and pale, and with several wounds about his neck. The neighbors ran up, questioned him eagerly, and gathered from what he said, that as he had been passing, the barber (probably guessing him to be a stranger) had offered to shave him for nothing; that he had accepted the offer, had seated himself, but scarcely had done so, when the villain, who had got behind him, tried to cut his throat with the razor; that by a desperate effort he had managed, not only to disengage himself, but to tumble his assailant head foremost down a trap door, which by good luck happened to be open.

A rush was, of course, immediately made into the barber's shop; he was not to be seen; after a fruitless search above, they thought of searching below, so down they went into the cellar, and there they found the pie-man cutting the barber to pieces.—The little light that penetrated into the den, had not allowed him, when his expected prey came down the trap, to make the important distinction that it was not his friend and confederate who had sent him down the German student, but the German student who had sent him down his friend and confederate.

All was now clear. The pie-man's cellar being found to communicate with the barber's, it was also now understood why his pies had been so uncommonly good; for, as says the Pere Debreul in his account of the matter, "They were better than other pies just as, because of its finer feeding, human flesh is more delicate than any other."

California Matters.

HOME WALKER'S.—We understand, says the Calaveras Chronicle, of the 19th ult., from sources the most reliable, that during the past week, four Mexicans took out of a claim on Steep Gulch; adjacent to this place, twenty eight pounds of Gold. After taking out four pounds, one of the claimants proposed to sell out for the amount, which was accepted, since which twenty four pounds have been taken out.

RICH.—The Nevada Democrat has seen two bars of gold the size of bricks, valued at $13,200, taken from the Nebraska Company's claims last week.

GOOD STRIKE.—A decayed rich quartz vein, of small size, was struck by Indians lately on the ridge between Hunt and Murphy's gulches. It paid as high as $30 to $40 per pan.

RICH CLAIM.—In Nevada County a man named W. H. Durya sold his interest in the Manzanita claim lately for one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

THE STANISLAUS DITCH.—On Wednesday last, says the Democratic Age, the Tuolumne County Redemption Company paid over to Mr. Davis the snug little sum of ninety-five thousand dollars for the redemption of the new ditch.

STATE TREASURY.—The amount in the State Treasury at the close of the business, November 19, was $575,743 16.

GOOD YIELD.—The average yield of wheat to the acre in Placer County this year, was upward of 36 bushels.

LARGE EGG.—A hen's egg has been seen by the editor of the Marysville Democrat, which measures seven and one half inches in length and six inches round.

SLUICE ROBBING.—A man named Tomlinson, mining in Nevada, had his sluices robbed a few nights since of the sum of $3,000.

DEATH OF BEES.—The bees of Santa Cruze are being destroyed by the attacks of wasps. The yellow rascals steal the honey, and the bees starve as winter approaches.

THE WELCH.—The Welch citizens of San Juan, Nevada County, who are very numerous, are about to build a hall for religious, scholastic and other purposes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days since a man named Dayley, was killed near the Gold Bluff Quarry Mill, Sierra county, by falling down a precipice a distance of about 400 feet.

GORGEOUS UNIFORM.—The Sacramento Hussars (German Company) have just received from the East, says the Union, a complete uniform and outfit. The uniform is very rich, that of the captain costing $400, and those of the privates averaging about $150 each.

RAT TRAINING.—The Red Bluff Beacon says that Levi, confined in prison for burning the town of Tehama, employs his time in catching and taming mice. He catches them, ties them by the tail, and teaches them to jump. One old fellow can make a leap of two feet in the air.

VERY BIG LUMP.—The Mariposa Gazette remarks, after announcing the birth of a son to Mr. Brady, of Bear Valley: "This production, says the attending wet-nurse, weighed nineteen pounds at its birth. So now, all previous efforts of fast nags in this line about here, are so badly beaten that further exertion would be ridiculous.

MORE BEES.—The Union says that one hundred and eleven hives of bees, just imported by the Golden Gate, had arrived in Sacramento. The owner gave four dollars for each hive in Illinois, and they cost fifteen dollars a piece to get them here. Upon their arrival he was offered $8,000 for the batch.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. T. L. Barnes was riding over the hills near Petaluma recently, when his horse fell, and being unable to loose his foot from the stirrup, the horse rose and ran, when he was dragged by the foot some thirty or forty yards, and strange to say, without injury.

FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer New Westminister, reports the river full of ice and traveling extremely dangerous. Two men were drowned near Six Tree Bend, through their canoe being blocked in the ice. Other parties are reported drowned.—The miners who have returned report the mining prospects good without doubt, and a few of them show considerable dust.

Another arrival brought 175 passengers and gold dust, estimated to be worth $100,000. Business at Forts Hope and Yale was good. The news from the mines on Upper Fraser was very promising. The severity of the weather, however, compelled the miners to abandon their claims.

The general impression among the merchants and miners on Fraser is, that there will be an immigration of ten thousand into British Columbia before the last of March next.

It is rumored that Mayor Downie has made some valuable discoveries, on his journey from the coast to Alexander—among which are a chain of lakes extending along the route for 150 miles, that a steamer drawing twelve feet of water can navigate.—A distance of one hundred miles further can be run by steamers drawing four feet, and a practical portage forty miles will reach Fort Alexander.

Message of Governor Morgan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.

Governor Morgan in his annual message to the Legislature, says that the State of N. Y. still maintains her previous opinions in regard to slavery. She yields to none of her sister States in devotion to the Union. She emphatically disavows any sympathy or co-operation with her sister States. Referring to slavery in the States and Territories, he says that she yields cheerful obedience to the doctrine of State sovreignity, and having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of other States, is prepared at all times to aid those States in the protection of their sovereign power.

A "BREAD PANIC."—A baker in England stole a tombstone for the hearth of his oven. One of his customers finding a death's head on the bottom of his loaf of bread, ran in dismay to his deacon, fearing the end of the world was approaching. The latter was in equal trepidation, when on examining his own loaf, he found the marrow-bones. In their alarm they had recourse to the parson, who could afford them no consolation inasmuch as "Resurgram" was legibly set forth in bold relief upon his own loaf.

Mr. Fillmore.

Among the letters which were read at what is called the "Union meeting" held in New York, was one from ex President Fillmore, extracts of which we have seen published. While there are sentiments in that letter which every national man must approve, there are many expressions which we cannot but condemn, and which we think will meet the disapprobation of Southern people generally. He speaks of his approval, while President, of the Fugitive Slave Law, as "*a painful duty*," and condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.—Now we should like to know why Mr. Fillmore considered it a "painful duty" to sign the fugitive slave law, which was intended to enable southern citizens to recover their runaway and stolen negroes in the free States. It should be a pleasant duty for every national man to do whatever he can to carry out the provisions of the Constitution and protect all sections in their rights; and we are somewhat surprised to hear Mr. Fillmore talking about its being a painful duty. The Missouri Compromise law was unconstitutional and was an odious and unfair restriction on the rights of southern States, and it was proper to repeal it at all hazards. Its repeal was intended to give the South equal rights in the Territories, and neither the Black Republicans, Mr. Fillmore, or any one else, ought to talk about the repeal of an odious and unconstitutional restriction being the cause of present difficulties. Abolitionism was and is determined not to be satisfied with any thing short of the abolition of slavery; they were not satisfied with the Compromise when it was in existence, and if it had never been repealed they would have agitated just as much as they have been doing.

But Mr. Fillmore says that he thanks Providence that "the question about slavery in Kansas is now also settled "in favor of freedom;" that the people of the North are all anti slavery in sentiment, but they know they have nothing to do with it in the several States, &c. All men can feel gratified at the settlement of the Kansas question—if settled it is—but we imagine that but few of Mr. Fillmore's southern admirers will join him in thanking Providence that the question was settled "in favor of freedom." And we doubt very much whether all the people of the North are anti-slavery in sentiment. He may speak for himself and probably for the main portion of the North, but there are some in that section who are not anti-slavery in sentiment—some of the speakers (one at least) at the "Union meeting" declared that they believed that slavery was just, that it is benign in its influence on the white man and on the black man, and that it is ordained of nature, &c. Upon the whole, we do not think that the tone of Mr. Fillmore's letter is calculated to do much good. —*Western Democrat.*

A Resolution Omitted.

The Chicago correspondent of the Presbyterian, a clergyman, relates the following pointed little fact:

Before I close, let me relate an incident which occurred during the late session of the Synod in Chicago. An Anti-Slavery Convention of the Doctor Cheever stripe was sitting at Chicago at the same time.—A gentleman of the city, with whom one of our professors was slightly acquainted, accosted him one morning:

"Well, Doctor, were you in the Convention last evening?"

"No, sir; I do not belong to that stripe, (here great surprise was manifested by the gentleman,) but if I had been there, I would have offered one additional resolution."

"Ah, indeed, and what would that be?"

"Resolved," resumed the doctor, "that when we get to the Kingdom of Heaven, we will not sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, for they were once slaveholders!"

This was enough. The gentleman passed on, concluding, doubtless, that he had mistaken his man.

Interesting to Husbands.

The Newark Evening Journal says: A decision was rendered by Justice Sandford this morning, which is interesting to married men who refuses to support their "better halves." Benjamin Trimbly brought an action against James Barnes, for the recovery of $296 for the support of the latter's wife and child—sixteen months at the rate of sixteen dollars per month. Both parties are married to sisters, and during the time specified, defendant's wife has been provided for in the family of the plaintiff, on account of alleged ill treatment by her husband. The defence was, that the defendant published an advertisement, setting forth that, as his wife had left him, he would pay no debts contracted by her. The Justice decided that the defendent was liable for the support of his wife, notwithstanding the advertisement, and gave judgment against him for the amount and costs.

Gov. Letcher's Message.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 9th.

Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature of Virginia on Saturday, recommends the calling of a Convention of all the States to settle on some mutually satisfactory basis, and if such sentiment be found impracticable, and differences irreconcilable, let the question of a peaceable separation be considered. It also suggests that a commission of the most experienced statesmen be appointed to visit the Legislatures of the States which passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act, to insist in the name of Va., upon their unconditional repeal.

DECIDEDLY REBELLIOUS.—An exchange says:

"The present fashion for ladies bonnets is decidedly the most unbecoming of any introduced for years. With a black veil in front they look like the wrong side of a full spread peacock's tail." This is decidedly treasonable; and perhaps it is well for the author of it, who is possibly a bachelor well advanced in years, that he lives where there is nobody else—that is, of the feminine gender—for he ought to know that there is no female fashion, however preposterous to folk of the male kind, that is not handsome to the lady's eye, provided it is the "fashion," fashionably fashioned.

Contrasts between the Celestials and the Yankees.

One of the missionaries in China shows up the following "they's" and "we's."

The Chinese parents select the wives for their sons, and decide whom their daughters shall marry. Their badge of mourning is white, and their funeral cards are written with blue ink. They mourn for the dead by proxy, and select a burying place for the departed by the aid of one who makes that his profession. We read horizontally; they perpendicularly. We read from left to right; they from right to left.—We uncover the head as a mark of respect; they put on their caps. We blackball our boots; they whitewash theirs. We compress the waist; they the feet. We give the place of honor on the right; they on the left. We speak of north-east; they of west-north. We say the needle of the compass points north; they the south. We shake the hand of a friend in salutation; they shake their own. We locate the understanding in the brain; they in the belley. Our officials designate their office or rank by a star on the breast or paulets on their shoulders; they by a button on the apex of their caps. We page our books on the top; they on the margin. We print on both sides of the leaf; they upon one. We place our footnotes at the bottom; they at the top of the page. We make the title of a book on the back of the binding; they on the margin of the leaf. In our libraries we set our volumes up; they lay theirs down. We keep our wives in the parlor; they keep theirs in the kitchen. We put our daughters to school; they put theirs to service. We propel our canal boats by horses and steam; they pull theirs by men. We take our produce to market by railroad; they take their's on men's shoulders. We saw lumber and grind flour by steam and water power; they do it by human muscle. We turn a thousand spindles and fly a hundred shuttles without a single hand to propel; they employ a hand for each. We print by a power press and metal type; they on wooden blocks with a hand-brush. We worship God; they offer incense to the devil.

APRING OTHERS.—It is astonishing how perfectly some young ministers can ape some of their older brethren in the ministry. Every now and then we fall in with a young brother who gives us a very vived recollection of the intonations of voice, the gestures, of some brother from whom we have been separated for some time. Our young brethren are perhaps not aware of the degree, and amount of comfort that they impart to that portion of their hearers who are permitted to hear the voice and see the gestures of beloved ministers under whose ministry they have set with delight in gone by days! They are reminded of many interesting incidents of other times. Many things are said about the absent brethren that perhaps would never have been called up if their apes had not appeared.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington Delaware, a venerable Quaker, stated, at the John Brown meetting in Philadelphia, that he had been instrumental in aiding 2,245 slaves to escape by the "underground railroad," besides about 200 more whom he had assisted before he began to keep an account. This statement was greeted with much applause. —*Exchange.*

This venerable Quaker nigger thief, it may be also mentioned, gets well paid for his thieving. The London Anti Slavery Society pays him a certain sum for every negro he steals, and this, together with the money received from the negroes themselves, it is said, has made so profitable a business for this "venerable Quaker," that he has grown rich in a few years. Among Garrett's most prominent friends and underground railroad abettors, in this city, may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Cheever, Dr. H. A. Hartt, W. M Connolly, of the police, and other well known Abolitionists. Negro stealing is a regularly organized speculation, and pays, according to all appearances, exceedingly well.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR MARTYRDOM.—We see that Rev. Daniel Worth has written a letter from the jail in Greensborough to some abolition friend in New York, who has published it in the Times. He announces his incarceration, expects to be convicted, and informs his friend that the punishment for his offences by our laws is the pillory, whipping and imprisonment, all of which he appears to be delighted to have an opportunity to undergo, says he has even "shouted aloud for joy," at the pleasant prospect. We can only say that his delight will be shared by a great many people who differ from him radically on other points.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A little ragged urchin, begging in the city the other day, was asked by a lady who had filled his basket, if his parents were living. "Only dad, mam," said the boy. "Then you have enough in your basket now to feed the family for some time," said the lady. "Oh, no, I haven't neither," said the lad, "for dad and me keeps five boarders; he does the housework and I does the market'g."

A liquor dealer of Boston purchased a barrel of New York brandy a few weeks ago and stored it the loft.—The next morning he inspected the same and found that the brandy had eaten away completely the wood work of the barrel, hoops and all, and nothing but the bung hole was left.

SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—A meeting is about to be called in this town to urge the Ladies to take an active part in the movement now so general, the encouragement of Southern enterprise. It is to be held about the 10th of January inst. It will be pecu lialy a Ladies Meeting, but will be addressed by several of our most enterprsing public men.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A sensible writer advises those who would enjoy good eating, to keep good natured; for, says he, "an angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas."

PHILADELPHIV, Jan. 6.

Bishop Newman, of the Catholic Church, fell dead in the street yesterday, of disease of the heart.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1859.

William Whitaker et al vs. John E. Brown et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter, Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter and Elizabeth Porter, is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding that said John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter & Elizabeth Porter, personally be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the case will be set for hearing exparte as to him.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1859.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Dec. 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at
ASTON'S.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by
Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at
ASTON'S.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c, &c., can be found at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam*, cheap, at
J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

AUCTION!

AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!

THE GOODS OF
RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
Remaining unsold on Monday of January Court will on that day be offered for sale at

Public Auction

to the highest bidder, at their old Stand.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

Every one wishing bargains had better make their arrangements to be present. They have for sale a little of

EVERYTHING

usually kept by retail dealers in this country.

COME EARLY,

Or the goods will be sold!

☞ *TERMS.*—All sums under $5, cash; over that amount note at 6 months, with good security.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5, 1860. tf

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from $ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from 8 to 10 50
Latin, 5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C. 7
" " " S. C. 10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge. ☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third. ☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859 5m

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats & Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Drugs,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,
Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WINSLOW SMITH,

Of Asheville, N. C.,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,
27 Chambers Street,
(Store lately occupied by Duryee, Jaques & Co.)
NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign
AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,
BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shewn in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.

THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

NOTICE.

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Other Property.

HAVING qualified as Exncutor of the last will and testament of Jonathan King, deceased, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased in Polk county on WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1860, the following property viz:

18 Negroes, Most of them Young and Likely.

Five head of Mules, two head of Horses, two Yoke of Oxen, a number of Cattle and Hogs, a Large Quantity of Pork, Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Fodder, Farming Tools, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, a part set of Saw Mill Irons, two Six Horse Wagons, one Cart, one Carryall, and other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twelve months credit, for all sums of Five Dollars, sums under five dollars cash. Notes with approved security bearing interest from date required of the purchaser, before the property is removed.

CALEB KING, *Executor.*

December 22, 1859. tds.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at
ASTON'S.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance: $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞ MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make it the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

☞ No Speaker yet.

We are requested to say that John S. Moffit, Esq., will deliver a Temperance Address in the Court House in this place to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We regret to learn that Dr John Yancy, of Madison county, was thrown from his horse a few days since and very seriously injured, having three ribs broken and being otherwise badly hurt. He is improving, and will, we trust, soon be up again.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the G. and French Broad Railroad Company, held in this place on the 31st ult., the following resolutions were introduced by Marcus Erwin, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whenever the Districts and individuals in South Carolina which are interested in the construction of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad, shall make a satisfactory subscription to the stock of said Road, that this Company pledges itself to go on vigorously and at once in the construction of the same; at all events, will put the Road u der contract from Spartanburg C. H. to Columbus, N. C.

Resolved, That while we regret the postponement of our application to the late Legislature of South Carolina for aid to our Road, we are by no means despondent of success. On the contrary, we are sanguine that the success of our work is certain.

A true copy from the Minutes.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

GOVERNOR WISE AND THE UNION.—A Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that he heard Governor Wise, in a late conversation with several members of the Virginia Legislature, declare that he believed the Union to be as strong as ever. The member, in utter surprise, asked him to state his reasons for his strange belief. The Governor said that there were elements enough still existing to hold the Union together; that the relations of these elements to each other were of a character so strong and abiding as to render their severance next to impossible. The Union was, he said, growing too fast, and a temporary check or difficulty, such as the present agitation seems to present, was inevitable; but he believed that, in ten years, the Union would be stronger and more consolidated than it ever has been.

☞ The Boston *Courier* alluding to the polished but emphatic treason of Wendell Phillips, and his laudation of John Brown, alludes to the fact, (well-known in Boston circles,) of his being one of the greatest cowards of the age. While advising others to "go and do likewise," the *Courier*, says that nothing would send Wendell out of the country quicker, than to hear that a Virginia constable was after him.

☞ A bill is now before the Legislature of Virginia for the repeal of the Anti-Dueling Laws, by which all persons engaged in a duel, even to the sending or receiving a challenge, both principals and seconds, are rendered incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, executive or judicial, under the Government of Virginia.

☞ On the authority of the New Haven *Journal*, it is stated that Col. Sam. Colt, of Hartford, has made arrangements to establish a manufactory for fire-arms at Richmond, Va. The capital required is $100,000 of which Major W. M. B. Hartley, of Connecticut, has agreed to furnish one-half.

GONE SOUTH.—The Hartford Times says: A gentleman called at our office on Monday who is about to start for the State of Alabama, to start a hatter's shop and factory there. The trade from his quarter having been much injured, he removes from Connecticut and takes away the business and the hands employed here. In this way Connecticut is made to suffer.

A "CALL" FOR A CLERGYMAN.—The Coroner of White Co., Illinois, has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Finley, who escaped from the custody of an officer while being conveyed to jail. Finley is accused of murdering a man.

EXCHANGE FOR CUBA.—Some of the Southern papers are in favor of exchanging the six New England States for the island of Cuba.

☞ The number of Indians within the limits of the United States and Territories, is set down by the Secretary of the Interior at 350,000.

MEDITATED MISCHIEF.—The Richmond *Whig* of a late date says: "A letter from the Northern Neck says that a servant woman of Mrs. Yerby had made statements to her mistress of meditated mischief in Richmond county, which had caused the arrest of ten negro men by the civil authorities. The investigations which have not been concluded, had increased the solicitude of the people. The appropriate remedy will be doubtless applied."

GROSS REFLECTION.—The Herald's Washington correspondent pretends to give a list of the Cabinet agreed upon by the Black Republicans, in case they elect their President. James L. Petigru, of South Carolina, is named as Attorney-General. If the great advocate could get hold of that scribbler, he would take the skin right off from him.

The Charleston Convention.

The Charleston *Mercury* does not admire the peculiar features of the proposed Convention in that city. It says if Kansas be admitted the Convention will be composed thus:—

FREE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Maine,	8	Illinois	11
New Hampshire,	5	Michigan,	6
Vermont,	5	Wisconsin,	5
Massachusetts,	13	Iowa,	4
Rhode Island,	4	Minnesota,	4
Connecticut,	6	Kansas,	3
New York,	35	California,	4
New Jersey,	7	Oregon,	3
Pennsylvania,	27		
Ohio,	23	Total, 19 States,	186
Indiana,	13		

SLAVE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Delaware,	3	Louisiana,	6
Maryland,	8	Texas,	4
Virginia,	15	Tennessee,	12
North Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
South Carolina,	8	Arkansas,	4
Georgia,	10	Missouri,	9
Florida,	8		
Alabama,	9	Total, 15 States,	120
Mississippi,	7	Add 19 Free States,	186
Whole caucus,			306

Two-thirds necessary to a choice, 186

The free States, with 18 votes from the slave States, can dictate the choice of the Democratic Convention, while in the Electoral College the party must rely upon the South for its votes.

Sensible Talk.

The spirit of self-dependence in the South, and the spirit of non-intercourse with the North, are working well, and bringing Northern men to their senses. The New Hampshire Argus & Spectator, published at Neport, utters the following sensible comments upon the subject, which Northern men would do well to weigh and consider.

"The Union (says the Argus) has been profitable to the North. The South has bought our goods, freighted our ships, employed our teachers, and enabled us to maintain a position which we could never have reached by our local resources. New England has grown rich out of the fact of slavery. The South, on the other hand, is indebted to us for nothing. We buy of the South only what we must have and can get no where else. The South buys of us what it can produce itself, if it pleases, or can get of England just as well. Now, let us suppose the Union dissolved—and it certainly will be within two years if Brown Republicanism is not crushed out—the South will send its products to England, and take English goods for pay. Take away our Southern trade, and what becomes of New England? But practical evils of a serious character may result, without dissolution. Even now, the Southern papers urge their friends to buy no more Northern goods, to freight no more Northern ships, and to employ no more Northern help in any capacity. We cannot blame them. We do not like to do business with men who are always abusing us, and we cannot expect our Southern friends to exercise a broader charity; for they may become absolutely independent of us in a single day, without the slightest inconvenience. They can produce all they need; or if not, they can supply themselves from Old England as well as from New. We warn our friends that the time is coming when they will have the financial value of the Union to consider."

SUFFERING AT THE NORTH.—The late excitement, and the consequent withdrawal of Southern orders, are causing no little suffering at the North among mechanics and operatives in the various factories. A large number of hands, especially in the New England States, have already been discharged, and others will soon be thrown out of employment.

The Chelsea (Mass.) *Herald* reports dull times there, "the best carpenters being glad to get work at $1.25 per day, and good workmen commanding only 75 cents. Painters, it is said, will not averrge 50 cents a day during the winter.—Ship-carpenters are out of employ, and masons have gone into the country."

The *Journal of Commerce* adds, that Northern mechanics and manufacturing artizans are preparing in great number to move to the South, there to follow their respective trades.

CONGRESSIONAL SHARP-SHOOTING.—The following occurred between Mr. Potter, of Indiana, and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, on Thursday last:

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Democrat,) nominated Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Democrat.)

The House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Republican,) when his name was called, said as Mr. Vallandigham was somehow mixed up in the John Brown affair, he could not vote for him, but for John Sherman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vallandigham, at a subsequent period, retorted, by saying he should very much like to vote for Mr. Potter, but as the latter was a contradiction of the remark of Shakspeare, that "when the brains are out, the man is dead," he should vote for Mr. Houston. [Cries of "Good" from the Democratic side, and laughter.]

NEW ENGLAND GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond Whig, in reply to Rev. Dr. Bellows, "that freedom was about to take possession of the government in the name of two-thirds of the American population, and administer it in the future in the interests of the great New England idea," says:

God forbid! Let us be ruled in any other way than in the interests of the great New England idea. Let us as a government have any other system, and as a people any other institutions, principles, morals, and manners, than such as the great New England idea would force upon us. Better absolutism on one side and agrarian Democracy on the other—better the caste of India—the established church and aristocracy of England, the speculative theology of Germany, the intolerance of Rome, or the practical atheism of France—the perpetual tumult of South America, or the stolid, stagnant stillness of Russia—better war, pestilence, and famine, than the ascendancy and domination over this country, and among these people, of the great New England idea, charged, like Pandora's box, with everything false in religion, intolerable in government, hypocritical in morals, contemptible in manners, and unutterably and inconceivably despicable.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.—Just hear how Mrs. Croly, the lady local of the Rockford *Daily News*, counsels her sex in view of the fact that 1860 is Leap Year:

Are the girls aware that next year is *leap year*—a grand chance for those who feel that they are verging toward uncertainties, to make a desperate plunge. We know one or two gentlemen who certainly ought to be married, and probably the right kind of tactics would induce them to come to the same conclusion. A little care, a little caution, so as not to *scare* the poor victims, and the game may be your own, girls.

☞ The Washington States and Union pays the annexed compliment to J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.

"If Mr. Gilmer is, in fact and in truth, a friend to the South, may God save her hereafter from any more of such friends in the National Councils."

Statistics of Odd-Fellowship.

Mr. Joseph B. Escaville, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, gives the following statistics of the Order for the past year:

The number of Grand Lodges in the United States are 39; subordinate Lodges 3,425—the total being 3,464.

Number of Initiations during the year	17,654
" rejections	1,612
Admitted by card	4,038
Reinstatements	1,960
Deaths	1,710
Total number of membrs	180,711

The total amount of receipts for the year was $1,106,080 66. The following was the amount distributed for the relief of Odd-Fellows and their families:

Amount paid for relief of members	$300,389 13
" widowered families	61,454 00
" for burying the dead	65,217 75
" for educating orphans	13,888 72
Total am't paid for relief of Lodges	$440,959 62

The number of members relieved was 18,131.

The number of widowed families was 2,697.

The following statistics exhibit the condition of the Patriarchal or Encampment branch of the Order:

Number of Grand Encampments	29
" Subordinate Encampments	641
" Initiations during the year	2,249
" Rejections	64
Admitted by card	326
Reinstatements	134
Number of deaths	219

The total amount of receipts for the year was $110,737 43, of which amount the following distributions were made:

Am't paid for relief of members	$28,825 78
" widowed families	3,104 56
" burying the dead	4,663 40
" educating orphans	43 00
Total amount of relief	$36,636 74

The number of members relieved was 1,893, the widowed families 73. The total amount of receipts from subordinate lodges and encampments for the year was $1,216,818 09. And the total amount expended in charities was $476,596 36.

Marvelous Inventions.

Among the numerous marvelous inventions which American genius has produced, within the last few years, are the following, compiled from the Patent Office Report:

The report explains the principles of the celebrated Hobbs lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which touch the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder-proof, and may be loaded through the key-hole and fired off till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experimental trial it froze several bottles of sherry, and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometor was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace it will make a ton of ice.

From Mr. Examiner Dale's report we gather some idea of the value of patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars. Another man had a machine to thrash and clean grain, which in fifteen months he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases, while such inventions as the telegraph, the planing machine, and India rubber patents are worth millions each.

Examiner Lane's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro-magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and then sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

One machine cuts cheese; another one scours the knives and forks, and another rocks the cradle, and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs; and a railway chair that cannot be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare.—When a very fat man gets in it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait; and a trap which throws away the rat, and then baits itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine, also, by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a piano forte. And, speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and costing over two million dollars.

Serious Accident--Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Mass. Jan. 11, 1860.

Penberton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were seven hundred hands at work at the time. The ruins took fire. It is estimated that 200 perished. The bodies are being taken out by cart loads. Some 50 or 60 wounded.

The flames are threatening other mills. The scene beggars all description.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Mass., January 10.—Midnight.—The walls of the Pemberton Mills, in this place suddenly fell this afternoon, about 5 o'clock, burying in the ruins some five or six hundred of the operatives. Shortly after, the whole mass took fire, and before 12 o'clock all the combustible material was consumed. It is estimated that fully two hundred lives were lost, besides a very large number mortally wounded, and many others variously mutilated. It is impossible for a long time to tell accurately the exact number killed or injured.

THIRD DESPATCH.

LAWRANCE, Mass., January 11.—At the time of the accident, a portion of the employees were at supper, and only about six hundred were left in the building. The dead and missing number one hundred and fifty, mostly young girls, who were the main support of families. One hundred and sixty-five were injured. The loss to the building and machinery is estimated at $600,000. The fire has been subdued.

FOR THE NEWS.

Public Meeting.

On Thursday the 12th instant a number of the citizens of Buncombe county assembled in the Court House for the purpose of considering the propriety of manufacturing various kinds of goods at the South, and the peculiar adaptibility of this section to certain branches of manufacture. The meeting was called to order by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., upon whose motion Ephraim Clayton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. T. Weaver appointed Secretary.

Mr. Woodfin, in an able speech of some length, explained the objects of the meeting. He thought that in the present crisis of affairs we ought to manufacture our own woolen and cotton goods, so that we might not be dependent on the North for everything. He alluded to the vast resources of the country in a mineral and agricultural point of view, and the great facilities for manufacturing which it presents. He concluded by introducing a series of resolutions.

G. W. Candler, Esq., was then called on, and made a few remarks.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., followed in a stirring speech.

A committee was then appointed, to whom was submitted Mr Woodfin's resolutions, with instructions to consider them and report at another meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Friday at 12 o'clock.

On Friday at 12, Court being in session, the meeting was postponed to a later hour, at which time the Chairman not being present, Robert P. Wells, Esq., was called to preside.

After considerable discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the true interest of this country requires that we should produce more and purchase less from abroad, and especially while we see that our dependence on the manufactures of the North and East but makes them neglectful of our rights and their duty.

2. *Resolved*, That for three years we will purchase no goods for the wear of the male members of our families, that are not manufactured in Buncombe county or some other portion of the Southern States, unless it be such necessary articles as cannot be made here. *Provided*, This does not apply to goods now in store by our merchants.

3. *Resolved*, That the farming implements used in this county should, as far as possible, be manufactured in the county, and that we will use all our efforts to effect this result.

4. *Resolved*, That as far as we can contribute to the building up of manufacturing establishments in our own county, we pledge ourselves to do so, and at the earliest day practicable.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend to our merchants as far as practicable to purchase no goods not manufactured in the South, or imported direct through Southern ports.

6. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fifteen or more to take into consideration the subject of the foregoing resolutions, and as far as possible to gather together the necessary information and prepare the way for organizing companies for manufacturing purposes.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the resolutions were ordered to be published.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday of April Superior Court.

In accordance with the 5th resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Observation: N. W. Woodfin, William Johnston, E. Clayton, I B. Sawyer, H. E. Colton, W. F. Davidson, J. T. Weaver, Joshua Barnett, Jas. Gudger, S. Hampton, B. F. Wells, G. W. Candler, C. Moore, R. L. Jones, S. B. Gudger.

R. P. WELLS, Ch'n.

J. T. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Let us be United.

The year 1860 will be the most trying year ever known in this country to parties, to States, and to the Union.

We believe that the only hope for the Union is to be found in the National Democratic party, as an organization, sustained and strengthened by conservative men in all parts of the country.—And we believe that the best hope for North Carolina is to be found in the Democratic party of the State, which is a portion of the national organization referred to.

This, then, is no time for new party issues or tests in federal or in State affairs. This is no time for disputes about slavery in the Territories, for what do we care for Territories and embryo States when sovereign States are themselves in peril? Let us hold inflexibly to our principles and opinions on all questions; but let us remember at the same time that the great question is, how to save the Union according to the Constitution, and, failing in that, how to save the South.

Let us cultivate union and harmony among ourselves. The outside pressure upon us should at least unite the Democratic party as one man; and let us hope, in addition to this, that every citizen without regard to party will exert himself in devising means and carrying out means to relieve the State from her dependence on Northern importations and Northern fabrics, and to place her in an armor and attitude of defence. The surest way to prevent danger is to prepare for it. Let us present a united front to our assailants.—We have *talked* to them long enough; let us now show them that in a certain event we will be ready to *act*. And if, by union among ourselves and due preparation, we convince them that we *will* act, the probability is that the event referred to will never occur.—*Standard.*

SLAVERY AND CHRISTIANITY.—An exchange says: The number of slaves in the South who are connected with the churches, is four hundred and sixty-eight thousand, or about one-seventh of the slave population. Says the Boston Post:

"When it is considered that the ancestors of these slaves were so recently the most degraded heathens in the wilds of Africa, these figures appear very remarkable, especially, when, as a result of all foreign missionary efforts, the native heathen church membership in 1855 was only one hundred and eighty thousand."

INTERESTING TO TOBACCO USERS.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following sample of strong-minded oratory:

At a "National Health Convention" in this city a Mrs. Page came down upon the tobacco chewers and smokers with the ferocity of ten Jezebels, and said the New Yorkers were dwindling pigmies from the use of the "sublime" weed—(I quote the the adjective from Byron.)—Mrs. Page advised the shrivelled up old maids present not to marry any man who touched tobacco—which remark elicited a ghastly smile of approval from the ancient sisterhood. It would hardly be safe I think to tempt them with a real man, though he were an incarnated "quid." The frenzy of Mrs. Page on the subject of tobacco, reminds me of the denunciations which a certain doctor heaps upon salt at nearly every meeting of the "Farmers' Club" in this city.—According to his crazy theory, "salt" is the great cause of human mortality, carrying off more victims annually than war and whiskey combined.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

FRANKFORT, January 16, 1860.

The Kentucky State Convention is now in session.

David Meriwether was elected to the Chair.

The committee on resolutions reported majority and minority reports. Both endorse the Dred Scott decision. The majority report favors Guthrie for the President, and endorses Mr. Buchanan's administration. The minority report declares for Douglas and squatter sovereignty, and deprecates application to Congress for the protection of slavery.

FOR THE NEWS.

A Card.

At a public meeting of the citizens of this county, held at the Court House on Friday the 13th instant, G. W. Candler, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which, at the urgent request of one or two other gentlemen, was subsequently withdrawn, with the understanding, however, that it would be reserved for future discussion at another meeting to be held on Wednesday of April Court:

Resolved, That hereafter we will not employ Northern Teachers in any of our public schools.

I am informed, and believe, that efforts are being made by certain parties to make the impression upon the public that I am the author of the resolution, and that it was intreduced by Mr. C. at my request or suggestion; or that it was concocted and brought forward by collusion between us.

Now in order to relieve the minds of any person or persons who may feel aggrieved, as well as to save any one the trouble of running around endeavoring to implicate me in what they seem to consider an offence of considerable magnitude, I take this occasion to deny any participation in the matter, farther than to urge Mr. C. to refuse to withdraw his resolution, after it had been presented. This much I did, but had up to that time never spoken one word to Mr. C. on that subject; and, in fact, have never had five minutes conversation with him upon that or any other subject in my life. I have never had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Candler, but his reputation in the community as a man of extraordinary mental powers, has led me to believe that he was fully capable of originating a sensible idea, without assistance from any quarter; and from the lights before me I should take him to be of that class of men who prefer to think and act for themselves, and one who, having once assumed a position, is not to be driven from it because it does not meet the approval of every one. In other words, his physiognomy indicates pretty clearly the Crockett principle—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

In order, however, to give those friends who seem so anxious to connect my name with the proceedings of the meeting, the full benefit of all they may be able to make out of it, I am more than willing to give them my opinions touching the matter.

I am free to say that the resolution of Mr. Candler, as well as the speeches of him and others in support of it, met with my hearty and fullest approval. Having always entertained the opinion that the principle involved in said resolution forms the very ground work of what we are pleased to denominate "Southern Independence;" and I look upon all the "fuss and feathers" about emancipating the people of the South from their subserviency to the North, as of little value, while a large majority of our public schools are in the hands of Yankee teachers.

I am one of those who dare to entertain, and have the independence to assert, my belief in the truth of the proposition that the God of nature has endowed the people of the Southern States of this Union with their full quota of brains and intellect, and that they are fully able to furnish teachers to educate their own children—teachers who are, from birth, raising, education, and principle, true to the South and her institutions. I have always believed, and do still believe, that on the proper education of our children depend to a very great extent the perpetuity of our institutions. Let us remember that

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

This is no new doctrine of the South. Many of the most sagacious Southern Statesmen have long pointed to this as one of the greatest errors of the people of the South, and warned them of the impending danger. I am rejoiced to see the proper feeling manifesting itself in all the South upon this question, and look forward to the day when we shall be independent of the North, not only in one, but in all things.

I trust this will be satisfactory to all whom it may concern; and that no further effort will be made to misrepresent my position; and also that no one will think I have disclaimed any complicity with Mr. Candler's resolution from fear of the consequences, for I am not one of those

"Who bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

ED J. ASTON.

FOR THE NEWS.

Mechanics' Ticket.

For Mayor—E. J. ASTON.

For Commissioners—W. L. Hilliard, James Stradley, W. T. White, Marshall Orr, Geo. W. Shackleford.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

William Bryson, Hendersonville,
H. E. Lane, Mud Creek.
Andrew J. Miller, French Broad.
W. Patton, Hendersonville.
A. M. Alexander, French Broad.
G. M. Roberts, Shufordsville.
W. L. Love, Webster.
W. L. Davis, North Carolina.
G. W. Lester, Buena Vista.
W. S. Miller, French Broad.
W. C. Duckworth, Henderson.
Samuel C. Bryson, Waynesville.
W. G. Brittian, French Broad.
T. J. Young, Swananno.
W. S. Porter, "
A. G. Hallyburton, Black Mountain.
W. C. Kilgore, French Broad.
Thos. I. Lenoir, Haywood.
William Wright, South Carolina.
W. L. Henry, Sulphur Springs.
John M. Patton, Swannanoa.
John Burgin, "
L. A. Mason, North Carolina.
D. Whitey, " "
W. R. Baird, Buncombe.
Marcus Erwin, Asheville.
Mr. Merrill, Cane Creek.
P. L. Misstz, Haywood.
Dr. R. H. Chapman, Asheville.

REQUEST.

IF a letter addressed to "Master J. McC. Bryan, Care of Stephen Lee, Esq.," containing money, has been, by accident, sent from the Asheville Post Office to any one in the neighborhood, he is requested to return it to the Post Office, and oblige STEPHEN LEE.

Jan. 19, 1860.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Madison county, a negro boy who says his name is

PETER,

Aged about 22 years, and is 5 feet and 6 inches high and weighs 165 or 170 pounds, of dark copper color. He says he belongs to a man by the name of Thomas Chatom, in Abbeville District, S. C.

The owner is requested to come forward, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

H. HUNTER, Sh'ff.

Marshall, Jan. 19, 1860.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"Received payment,
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing the Estate of the late J. M. Alexander are hereby notified that all Notes remaining unpaid the 15th of March will certainly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. This is liberal grace and fair warning.

Further Notice.

WE wish to sell or rent the well known public stand and valuable Plantation at the

Mouth of Beaver Dam,

On the Turnpike Road, five miles west of Asheville. The tract contains about

500 Acres,

Of which between two and three hundred are cleared land, with about twenty acres of MEADOW. This place is too well known to need any description. It will be sold on liberal terms.—If not sold, it will be rented for the next year.

A. M. ALEXANDER,
J. S. BURNETT,
Adms.

January 12, 1860. 12w

BOARD, BOARD!

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the

Buncombe House,

On Main street, north of the court house, and is prepared to furnish Board by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons attending the Courts, and other public occasions, will find it to their advantage to call on him.—His table will be furnished with the best the market affords. J. G. LINDSEY.

January 5, 1860. tf

ATTENTION! BUNCOMBE RIFLEMEN.

A MEETING of your Company will be held at the Court House on Friday evening the 13th instant. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

By order of the Captain.

G. T. SPEARS, Orderly Serjeant.

Jan. 12, 1860. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of 1½ per cent. is called for on all Stock subscribed in said Company, payable immediately. Payments to be made to J. Roberts, Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

Jan. 5, 1860. 4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets.

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1859.

E. M. Bates vs. Hosea H. Sisk.

Justice's Execution Levied upon Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Hosea H. Sisk, has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary notice cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Hosea H. Sisk to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December instant, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the Justices' Judgment shall not be confirmed and the Land levied upon be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marion, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1859. A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

R. M. Henry and Marcus Erwin vs. J. B. Mitchael et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. B. Mitchael is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News commanding the said J. B. Mitchael to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of said Court at the next Term thereof to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to answer plead or demur to said Plaintiff's Bill filed in said Court, or the same will be set for hearing exparte as to him. Witness I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheville the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1859. I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Issued 19th Dec., 1859. 6w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 81st December, 1859.

D Ackron		G W Lester	
Wm Allen		John Lankford	
M E Allen		A McLain	
Thos H Alexander		W F Morris	
M T Abbott	6	Burton Ming	
D L Brevard	2	Jerry May	
L S Brevard		M R Moore	
Mrs C Brevard		Thomas Morrison	
Carrol Bowles Esq		Col R C Myers	
William A Burnett		Harriett Patton	
Branson Brooks		Elkani Pigg	
Mrs Catharine Bell		E F Pigg	
Messrs Byers & Rowan		William A Presswell	
Thomas Baker		William Penland	
Miss N J Brookshire		Mollie A Porter	
Mr Baring		Miss R Penland	
D A Craft	2	Lee Penland	
E R Cole		Miss O Patton	
Orrey Creasman		Thos C Roberts	2
J H Cyevont		S Rhodes	
James M Cook		F L Rodgers	
Thos Curtis		F L Riggs, Esq	
Abner Craft		Miss Jane Rise	
Jas Cocke	2	Mrs C M Reid	
J F Colvard		R S Siler	2
George Chisolme		David Taylor	
Rev Elias Dodson		Elias Sigmau	
W A Dotteren	2	Morison Sherill	
Joseph Ditt Esq		Cain Sigmon	
Rev F M Fanning	4	R T Smith	
M J Fagg Esq	2	W A Scarborough	
William Francis		J J Squint	
George N Gill		Miss L Sales	
E Goode		George Stanton	
Miss Cornelie Garrett		Miss T A M Thrower	
Mrs S S Horry		A G Taylor	
P T Horry		Joseph Thompson	
B W Kresman	5	J M Frasere	
S H Hopkins		Thos B Tayler	
J W Isreal		E P Tucke Esq	
J P Isreal		Mrs Elizabeth West	
Moses Jones		Miss E Worley	
Russel Jones		Carson Wells	
Josiah M Jones		F M Wells	
G T Jackson		Thomas Wells	
W P Jarrett		Mrs Mary A Wright	
S J Jennings		J M Whitmire	
Willie Knight		Alfred Webb	
Wm S King		Augustus Wisser	
David King		J B Wormic	
John Lankford		James Willoughbey	

J. H. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

January 5, 1860.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
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IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY

AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
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AND PERMANENTLY

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by
W. W BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Fine Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and most valuable FARM, situated on New-Found Creek, 10 miles from Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, containing

450 Acres

of choice land, 100 of which is first rate bottom, with a splendid

MEADOW,

and a most excellent Orchard, a good dwelling house, comfortable out-buildings, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, six miles from French Broad and seven from the Sulphur Springs, well known as the

"Ratcliffe Place,"

is offered for sale. Said place is situated near a market, and a fine mountain range, and to any one wishing to locate in a fine healthy country for the purpose of farming, raising stock, &c., this is a most favorable opportunity of procuring at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, one of the best farms in the country.

This farms adjoins the Bascom College, where an excellent school will soon be in operation, and will afford rare educational facilities.

—ALSO—

That valuable and well known property in the

Town of Asheville,

situated on Main street, immediately opposite the store of Gaines, Deaver & Co., is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

This is known as one of the best business locations in Asheville. The lot contains about an acre, and has upon it a dwelling house, store house, out buildings, and a well of excellent water.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me at my residence 10 miles west of Asheville, or address me at Leicester, Buncombe county.

JAMES B. MEARS.

Dec. 8, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

LOST

IN Asheville on the 2d inst., an old Pocket Book, tied with a string, containing $91 in Bank bills, and a number of receipts. Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

December 15, 1859. JOHN KYLE.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Liver Disease,
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Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
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General Debility,
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General Debility,

Palpitation,
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Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
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Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
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Loss of Appetite,
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Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.
For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

BLANKS
Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from, a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life: for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.
GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic* while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet &c. are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia Pa.

By order of the Directors
EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kind taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.